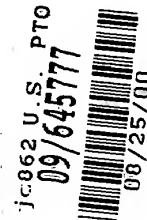




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Signed *Andrew Gensey*
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Cardiff Road
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1. Your reference 1/P32340GB

2. Patent application number 05 JAN 2000 0000102.4
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of DRAFTEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED
each applicant. (underline all surnames) 7 Castle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 3AP, SCOTLAND

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

41760004

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation U.K.

4. Title of the invention BLOW-MOULDED ARTICLES AND BLOW-MOULDING METHODS FOR PRODUCING THEM

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom MATHISEN, MACARA & CO., The Coach House,
to which all correspondence should be sent 6-8 Swakeleys Road, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8BZ
(including the postcode)

Patents ADP number (if you know it) 1073001

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7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
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See note (d))

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Description 8

Claim(s) 4

Abstract 1

Drawing(s) 1

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Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination 1 and search (Patents Form 9/77)

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

Any other documents 0 (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Mathisen

Macara & Co.

Date 5th January 2000

12. Name and daytime telephone number of MR D.M. FOSTER person to contact in the United Kingdom 01895 678331

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D4:991221

UNITED KINGDOM PATENT APPLICATION

APPLICANTS: DRAFTEX INDUSTRIES LIMITED

SHORT TITLE: P32340GB ("Aspirated Bellows")

FORMAL TITLE: BLOW-MOULDED ARTICLES AND BLOW-
MOULDING METHODS FOR PRODUCING THEM

APPLICATION NO:

FILED:

PRIORITY CLAIMED: NIL

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Agents for the Applicants

BLOW-MOULDED ARTICLES AND BLOW-MOULDING
METHODS FOR PRODUCING THEM

The invention relates to blow-moulded articles and blow-moulding methods for producing them. Articles embodying the invention and to be described in more detail below are bellows arrangements for protecting moving parts in the mechanism of motor vehicles.

According to the invention, there is provided an article produced by blow-moulding of a parison or preform, and including a separate element having an opening, the separate element being joined to the parison or preform during blowing of the parison or preform, and in which the blown material of the parison or preform enters the opening and is itself formed with an opening during and by blowing of the parison or preform so that the interior of the article is in communication with the interior of the separate element.

According to the invention, there is further provided a flexible bellows arrangement made of thermoplastics material by blow-moulding a parison or preform and having a connector element with a hollow passage therethrough which is secured at a predetermined position to the wall of the bellows to enable a connection to be made to the interior of the bellows through its wall, the connector element being sealed and secured in position by blow-moulded material of the parison or preform which has entered the hollow passage of the connector element to weld the material of the parison or preform to the material of the connector element and to form an opening through the material of the parison or preform

which communicates with the hollow passage.

According to the invention, there is also provided a method of securing a separate element having an opening therein to the wall of an article which is produced by blowing a parison or preform, comprising the steps of separately producing the separate element, placing it in a mould which receives the parison or preform, and blowing the parison or preform in the mould so that material of the parison or preform enters the opening of the separate element and secures the element to the article, the blowing of the material of the parison or preform into the opening of the separate element forming an aperture in the parison or preform at that position whereby to form a communication between the interior of the article and the opening of the separate element.

In embodiments of the invention to be described, therefore, connector elements can easily be sealingly welded to products such as bellows made by extrusion blow-moulding or injection blow-moulding.

Bellows arrangements embodying the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a cross-section through one of the bellows arrangements;

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the portion of Figure 1 shown at II; and

Figure 3 is an end view of part of a connector shown in Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrow III.

The bellows arrangement 10 shown in Figures 1 and 2 comprises a small diameter fixing collar 12 at one end and a larger diameter fixing collar 14 at the opposite end, with a plurality of bellows turns 16 integrally extending between the two collars. In use, the fixing collars 12 and 14 are used to attach the bellows to two relatively movable parts of a mechanism (not shown) which is to be protected in a motor vehicle. The collars 12 and 14 may be fixed to different parts of the mechanism by suitable circumferentially extending clamping rings. The bellows protects the mechanism from ingress of water, dirt and other contamination.

In one particular application of the bellows 10, two of them are respectively mounted to protect the ends of a steering rack of the steering mechanism on the vehicle. Thus, the steering mechanism may comprise a steering box operated directly by the driver's steering wheel or through the intermediary of a power steering arrangement. A steering rack extends outwardly in opposite directions from each side of the steering box and is moved axially in one or the other direction by the steering box, in response to steering action by the driver, the opposite ends of the rack being connected to turn the steerable wheels of the vehicle. In use, a bellows 10 extends from one side of the steering box, with its larger diameter fixing collar 14 being secured to the steering box where the steering rack extends outwardly therefrom. The smaller diameter collar 12 of the bellows 10 is secured

to the distal end of the rack.

At the opposite side of the steering box, from which the second end of the rack protrudes, a second bellows 10 is secured, with its smaller diameter collar 12 fixed to that distal end of the steering rack.

The two bellows bellows 10 thus protect the two end portions of the rack and flexibly accommodate the axial movement of the bellows.

As the rack moves to and fro, in order to carry out desired steering action, the two bellows 10 will be alternately compressed and expanded. It is therefore necessary to accommodate the resultant changes in pressure in the two bellows. If this is not done, excessive pressure may rupture the bellows. In order to deal with this problem, it is known to interconnect the interiors of the two bellows. In this way, when one bellows is contracted by movement of the rack, the increased pressure within the bellows is transmitted to the interior of the other bellows which will at the same time be expanded.

In accordance with a feature of the bellows being described, this interconnection between the two bellows at opposite ends of the steering rack is implemented by means of an interconnection tube (not shown) which extends sealingly between two connectors, of which one is shown at 20 in Figures 1 and 2. The connector 20 is L-shaped in form, comprising a relatively long hollow tubular part 22 and a relatively short hollow tubular

part 24. Each part 22,24 has an open end 22A,24A. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the connector 20 is secured in position on the bellows 10 so that the end 24A is attached to the wall of the bellows adjacent the larger diameter collar 14 and with the hollow interior of the portion 24 thus open to the interior 25 of the bellows. The portion 24 of the connector 20 thus extends radially of the axis of the bellows and the portion 22 of the connector extends in an axial direction.

The connector 20 of the bellows 10 at the other end (not shown) of the steering rack is mounted similarly on that bellows, and the two ends 22A of the connectors are interconnected by the interconnection tube (not shown) which is preferably rigid and fits inside the hollow tubular parts 22 of the connectors 20 of the two bellows.

The bellows of the form shown in the Figures need to be produced in large quantities using mass-production techniques. A usual way of producing the bellows is by a blow-moulding technique using thermoplastic material. A parison or preform of thermoplastic material in a suitable mould is blown to produce the bellows (for simplicity, the term "parison" will be used alone in the following description but is intended to include "preform" where injection blow-moulding is used). It is desirable that the connector 20 be secured to the bellows 10 in an efficient manner, necessitating the minimum number of operations. In accordance with a feature of the bellows being described, the connector 20 is separately produced, such as from relatively stiff thermoplastics material by a suitable moulding operation. It is then placed in the mould which is used for blow-

moulding the bellows 10. The parison of thermoplastics material is formed in the interior of this mould and then blown internally to produce the form of the bellows. This blowing action blows the material of the parison into the end 24A of the portion 24 of the connector 20 and thus sealingly secures the parison to the connector 20 by welding the material of the parison to the material of the connector 20. Simultaneously, a hole is formed through a circular wall portion 26 of the parison by the blowing operation which thus connects the interior 25 of the bellows to the interior of the connector 20, all as shown in Figure 2.

The connector 20 is very firmly secured to the parison. The welding operation forms a very strong welded bond between the material of the connector 20 and the material of the parison. In addition, a mechanical bond is formed between the connector and the parison by the material of the parison where it enters the end 24A of the connector 20.

The arrangement described and illustrated herein is therefore advantageous over known arrangements in which connectors similar to the connector 20 are mounted on the bellows by a glueing operation, which is complex, requiring several different operations including the formation of a hole through the wall of the bellows. The arrangement described and illustrated herein is also advantageous over arrangements in which the connector 20 is moulded integrally with the bellows. Such arrangements are complex because it is necessary to carry out a separate operation to form a hole through the wall of the bellows. In the arrangement described and illustrated herein, the only condition that the materials

of the tubular part 24 and the parison have to satisfy is chemical compatibility. This enables various modifications to be easily made. For example, the connector 20 could be relatively stiff, and the interconnection tube (for connecting the connectors 20 of the two bellows) could be flexible. However, other modifications are also possible.

The arrangement illustrated is advantageous in that the connector 20 can be very precisely located relative to the wall of the bellows, because it is positioned within the mould itself, or it can be very precisely located relative to the blown part of the wall of the bellows in the case where the bellows is only partially blown.

As shown in Figure 2, the end 24A of the connector portion 24 can be formed with a circular recess 28 for receiving the material of the parison as it is blown into the end 24A.

Figure 3 shows an end view of the connector 20, viewed in the direction of the arrow III of Figure 2, before it is positioned in the mould. It has a base 30 and ribs 32,32 which support the tubular parts 22,24. The blowing operation which blows the parison into the form of the bellows is thus arranged to produce a small flat area in the generally circular wall portion 26. The base 30 (Figure 3) of the connector 20 is received on the outside of this flat area. On the inside of the bellows, the inside surface of this flat area merges into the inside of the circular wall portion 26 as shown at 34 (in Figure 2 but not in Figure 1).

It will be appreciated that the connector 20 can be situated at any desired position on the

external wall of the bellows. The connector 20 can have any desired rigidity.

Although the above description explains how a connector 20 can be secured to the wall of a bellows 10, it will be appreciated that the same process can be used in many other applications where it is desired to attach a connector or other part having an opening, to the external surface or wall of a part which is produced by a blow moulding operation.

CLAIMS

1. An article produced by blow-moulding of a parison or preform, and including a separate element having an opening, the separate element being joined to the parison or preform during blowing of the parison or preform, and in which the blown material of the parison or preform enters the opening and is itself formed with an opening during and by blowing of the parison or preform so that the interior of the article is in communication with the interior of the separate element.
2. An article according to claim 1 or 2, in which the parison or preform is of thermoplastics material.
3. An article according to claim 1 or 2, in which the separate element is made of moulded thermoplastics material.
4. An article according to any preceding claim, in which the opening of the separate element is shaped with a formation to receive the blown material of the parison or preform.
5. An article according to claim 4, in which the formation is a circular recess.
6. An article according to any preceding claim, in the form of a flexible bellows, and

in which the separate element is a connector enabling an external connection to be made to the interior of the bellows.

7. An article according to any preceding claim, in which the separate element is joined to the parison or preform by welding and mechanical bonding.

8. A flexible bellows arrangement made of thermoplastics material by blow-moulding a parison or preform and having a connector element with a hollow passage therethrough which is secured at a predetermined position to the wall of the bellows to enable a connection to be made to the interior of the bellows through its wall, the connector element being sealed and secured in position by blow-moulded material of the parison or preform which has entered the hollow passage of the connector element to weld the material of the parison or preform to the material of the connector element and to form an opening through the material of the parison or preform which communicates with the hollow passage.

9. A bellows arrangement according to claim 8, in which the connector element is made of moulded thermoplastics material.

10. A bellows arrangement according to claim 8 or 9, in which the connector element is of hollow tubular form.

11. A bellows arrangement according to claim 10, in which the connector element comprises a first hollow tubular portion extending generally radially of the bellows and a second integral hollow tubular portion extending parallel to the axis of the bellows.
12. A bellows arrangement according to any one of claims 8 to 11, in combination with a second bellows arrangement according to any one of claims 7 to 10, the interiors of the two bellows arrangements being connected together by means of their connector elements.
13. A method of securing a separate element having an opening therein to the wall of an article which is produced by blowing a parison or preform, comprising the steps of separately producing the separate element, placing it in a mould which receives the parison or preform, and blowing the parison or preform in the mould so that material of the parison or preform enters the opening of the separate element and secures the element to the article, the blowing of the material of the parison or preform into the opening of the separate element forming an aperture in the parison or preform at that position whereby to form a communication between the interior of the article and the opening of the separate element.
14. A method according to claim 13, including the step of producing a formation in the separate element at its opening for receiving the blown material of the parison or preform.

15. A method according to claim 13 or 14, in which the article is a flexible bellows.

16. A method according to any one of claims 13 to 15, in which the material of the parison or preform is thermoplastic material.

17. A method according to any one of claims 13 to 16, in which the separate element is secured to the article by welding and mechanical bonding.

18. A flexible bellows arrangement, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

19. A method of making a flexible bellows arrangement, substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

ABSTRACT (Figure 1)

A flexible bellows (10), such as for protecting the end of a longitudinally movable steering rack, has a hollow connector (20) mounted on it adjacent its larger diameter fixing collar (14). The connector (20) enables a connection to be made from the interior (26) of the bellows (10) through a similar connector on a second bellows covering the opposite end of the rack and thus to the interior of the second bellows. As the rack moves to and fro, compressing one bellows and expanding the other, the increased pressure in the compressed bellows is automatically transferred to the expanded bellows. The connector (20) is pre-produced, such as from relatively rigid material by a moulding operation, and then placed in the mould which is used for producing the bellows (10). A parison or preform of thermoplastics material is placed in the mould and then blown to form the bellows. This operation forces some of the blown material of the parison or preform into the open end (24A) of the connector (20), which at the same time secures the connector to the bellows and forms an opening through the wall of the bellows to connect the interior (26) of the bellows to the interior of the connector (20).

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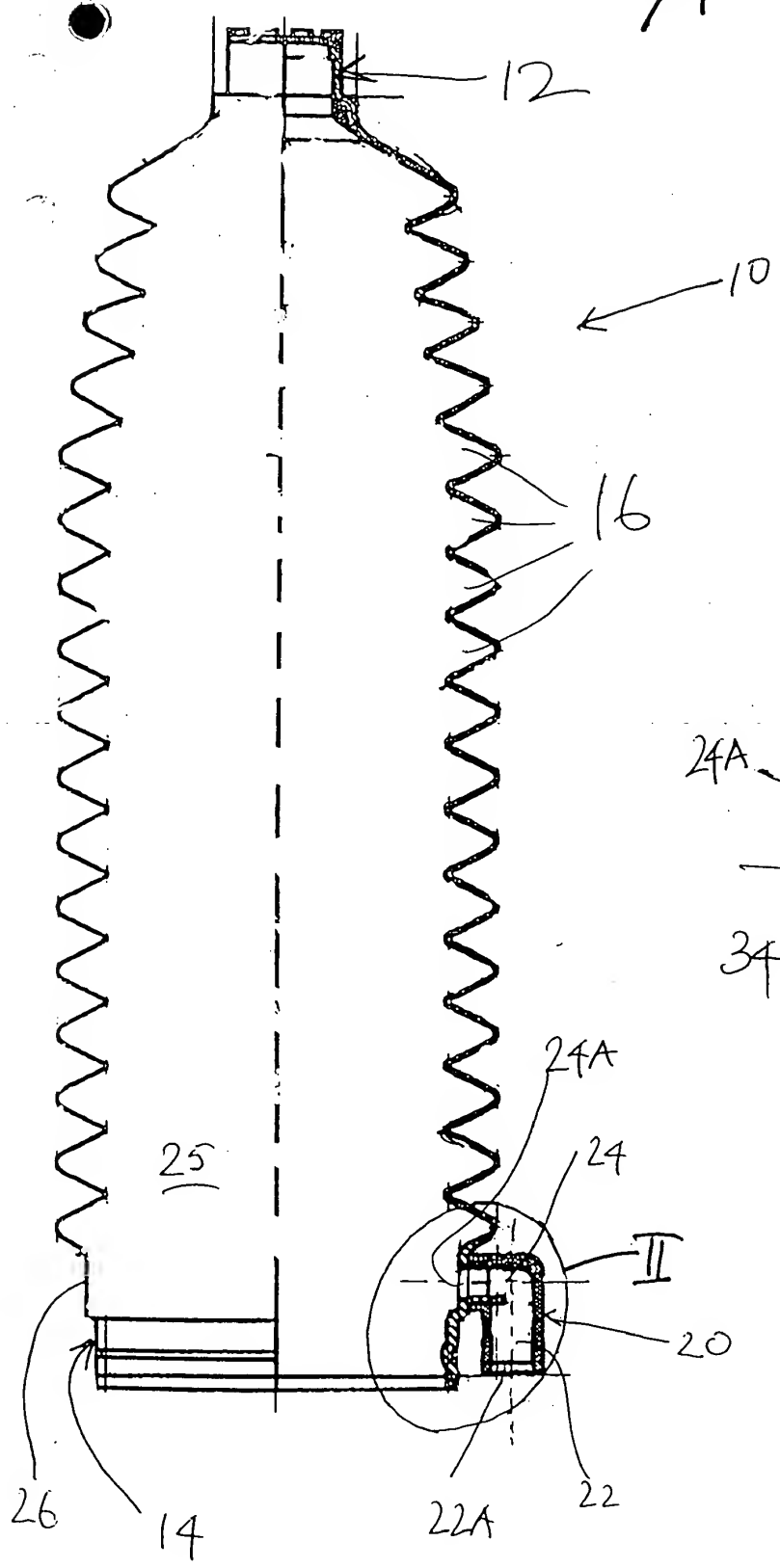


Fig. 1

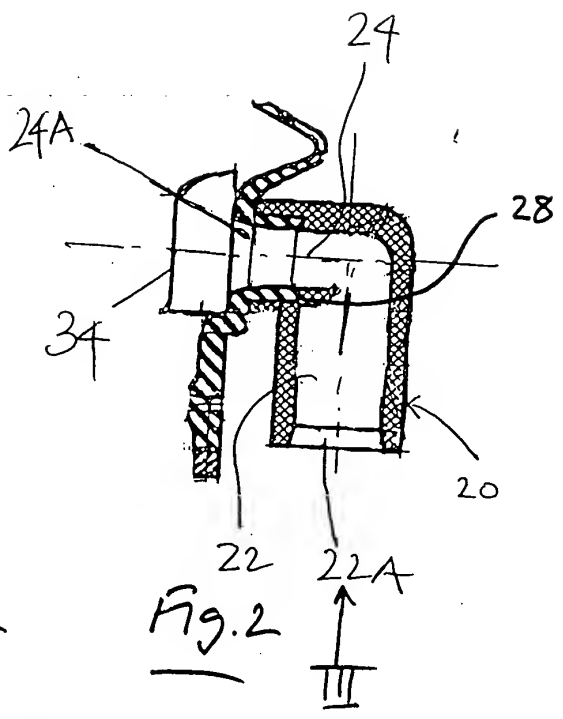


Fig. 2

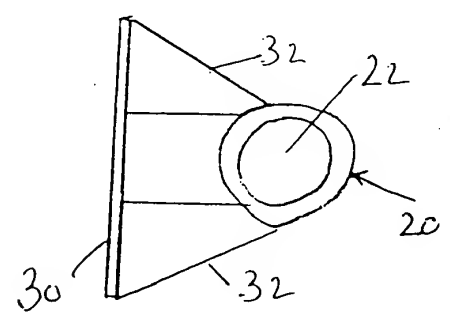


Fig. 3